

Wyoming Critical Access Hospital Financial Productivity Indicators July 2022 Kyle Cameron

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Measure and Element Definitions Glossary

Benefits as % of Salary Lower is better [Total cost of benefits provided to employees / Total of cost of salary payment to employees (wages only)] x 100 **Nursing Staff Turnover** Lower is better [Number of Nursing Staff (RN, LPN, CNA) who left / Total number of Nursing Staff (RN, LPN, CNA)] x 100 **Days Cash on Hand** Higher is better Cash on Hand / [(Operating Expense - Depreciation Expense) / 30.4] **Charity Care** Lower is better Reported Charity Care **Payer Mix - Medicare** Lower is better [(Payer charges-Medicare / Gross Patient Revenue)] x 100 Payer Mix - Medicaid Lower is better

Payer Mix - Commercial

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Higher is better

[(Payer charges-Commercial / Gross Patient Revenue)] x 100

[(Payer charges-Medicaid / Gross Patient Revenue)] x 100

Payer Mix - Self/Private Pay

Lower is better

[(Payer charges-Self Private Pay / Gross Patient Revenue)] x 100

Payer Mix - Other

Lower is better

[(Payer charges-Other / Gross Patient Revenue)] x 100

% Staff Turnover

Lower is better

[Number of employees (excluding temps and PRNs) leaving during the month / Number of employees at the beginning of month (excluding temps and PRNs)] x 100

Bad Debt Expense

Lower is better

Bad debt expense / Net hospital patient revenue

Operating Profit Margin

Higher is better

[(Net Patient Revenue + Other Operating Revenue - Operating Expense) / (Net Patient Revenue + Other Operating Revenue)] x 100

Cost per Patient Day

Lower is better

Total operating expense / (Acute Inpatient Days + Swing Bed Patient Days)

Labor Hours per Patient Day

Lower is better

Total labor hours / (Acute Inpatient Days + Swing Bed Patient Days)



Lower is better



Gross Patient Accounts Receivable / 3-month Avg. Daily Charge = AR Days

[3 months (current month and two prior months) Gross Patient Revenue / Number Days in current month and two prior months = 3-month Avg. Daily Charge]

Salary to Operating Expenses

Lower is better

[(Total Salary Expense + Contract Labor Expense) / Operating Expense] x 100

Cost per Adjusted Patient Day

Lower is better

Operating Expense / Adjusted Patient Day

Labor Hours per Adjusted Pt Day

Lower is better

Total Labor Hours / Adjusted Patient Day

Labor Cost per Adjusted Pt Day

Lower is better

Total Labor Cost / Adjusted Patient Day

Acute Occupancy per Day

Higher is better

Number of Acute Inpatient Days / Number of days in the period

Swing Bed Occupancy per Day

Higher is better

Total number of swing bed patient days / Number of days in the period

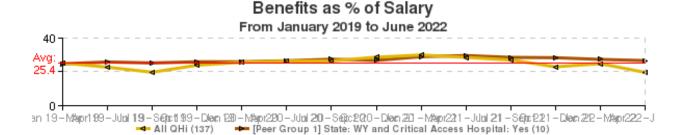
EBITDA Margin Higher is better

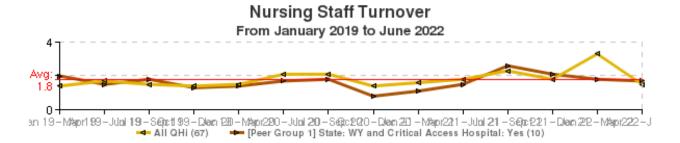
[(Net Patient Revenue + Other Operating Revenue - Operating Expense + Interest Expense + Depreciation & Amortization Expense) / (Net Patient Revenue + Other Operating Revenue)] x 100

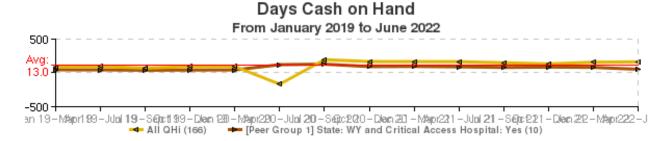
Overtime Hours as a percentage of Total Worked Hours

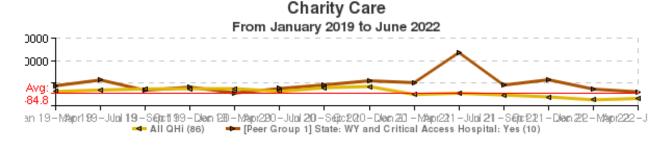
Lower is better

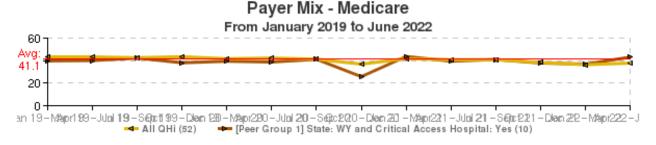


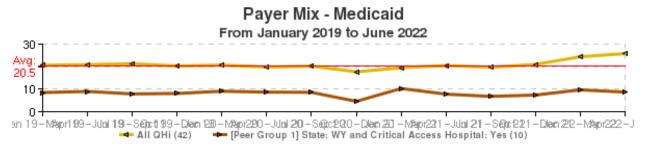


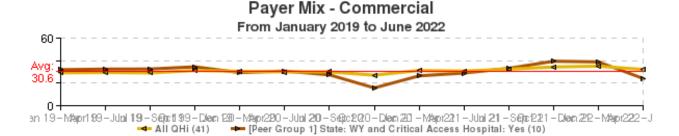


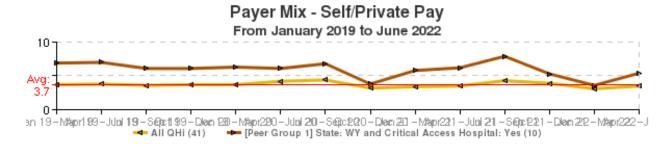


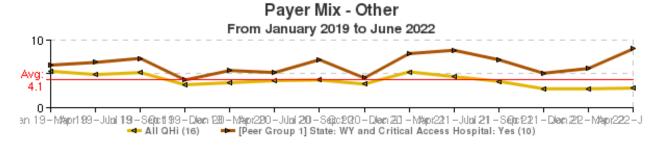


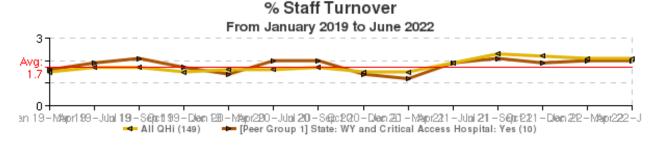


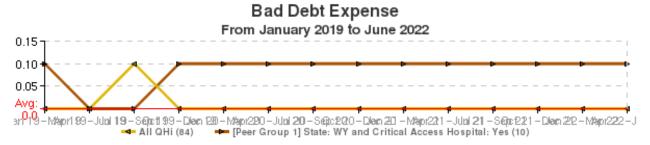




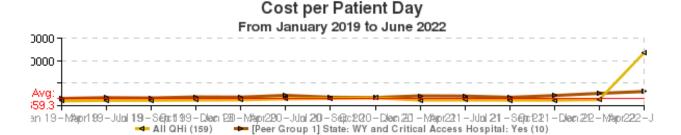


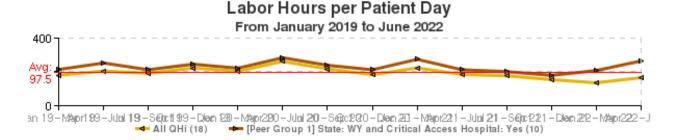


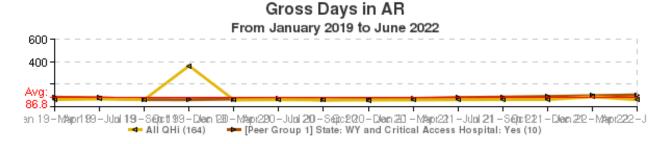


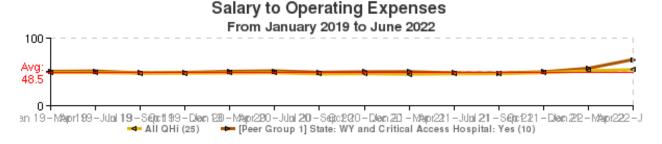


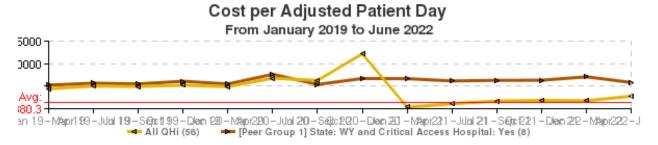


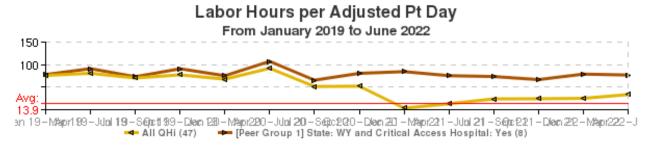












Labor Cost per Adjusted Pt Day

